

A FEW NOTES CHIEFLY ON THE NAMES OF NEARCTIC  
TINGIDÆ.

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*Acalypta grisea* Heidemann. *Acalypta grisea* Heidemann, Otto. Two new species of lace-bugs (Heteroptera; Tingidae). Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington, 18, No. 4, December, 1916 (June 11, 1917), pp. 217-9, Pl. 17. According to Mr. J. R. de la Torre Bueno, this is a synonym of his *A. lillianis*. This is a fault for which I must own responsibility. I prepared Mr. Heidemann's article for the press, but had never seen *A. lillianis* and its publication therefore did not register very deeply on my memory.

*Corythucha marmorata* Uhler. The food plants of this species in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., are various members of the genus *Aster*.

*Corythucha cratægi* Morrill. *Corythucha arcuata cratægi* subsp. nov. Morrill, August, W. Notes on the Immature Stages of some Tingitids of the Genus *Corythucha*, Psyche 10, pp. 132-133, August, 1903.

In their paper "The Tingitoidea of Ohio,"\* Osborn, H. and Drake, Carl J., describe the adult of this form, noting that they find it a distinct species. They call it *Corythucha cratægi* sp. nov., but it is clear that Morrill must be the authority for this name since he describes the egg of *cratægi* and calls attention to its distinctness from that of *arcuata*. Article 27b of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature asserts that the law of priority obtains "When any stage in the life history is named before the adult."

*Corythucha cratægi* has been collected in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., upon the following plants: *Cratægus*, *Cephalanthus*, and *Amelanchier*.

*Corythucha incurvata* Uhler. *C. heteromelei* Heidemann ms. is a synonym.

*Corythucha pallida* Osborn and Drake. *Corythucha pallida* O. & D., op. cit., pp. 230-231. This species was described from

\* Ohio State Univ. Bulletin, 20, No. 35, June, 1916, pp. 229-230.

5 specimens taken on linden. It is the form which has gone for many years under the ms. name *adusta* Uhler, and is abundant on mulberry in the region about Washington, D. C. Uhler's name means "scorched," almost an opposite conception to that implied by the name now cited. The term *pallida* seems inept for a species distinguished by the clear brownish color of all the thicker membranous parts.

**Corythucha pruni** Osborn and Drake. *Corythucha pruni* O. & D., op. cit., pp. 231-232. The ms. name *cerasi* was used for this form by Uhler and Heidemann.

**Corythucha bulbosa** Osborn and Drake. *Corythucha bulbosa* O. & D., op. cit., pp. 232-233. The food plant of this species, so long known under the highly appropriate ms. name *carbonata* Uhler, is *Staphylea trifolia*. The species is usually abundant.

**Gargaphia angulata** Heidemann. The most common food plant of this species does not seem to have been recorded. It is *Ceanothus americanus*.

**Gargaphia amorphæ** Walsh. *Tingis amorphæ* Walsh, Benj. D. On Phytophagic varieties and Phytophagic species. Proc. Ent. Soc., Phila., 3, 1864, p. 409.

This species is omitted from the recent Key to the Nearctic Species by Drake. (Drake, Carl J., Key to the Nearctic Species of Gargaphia with the Description of a New Species (Hem. Heter.). Ent. News, 28, No. 5, May, 1917, pp. 227-8.)

It runs to the section with broad costal area having 4 or more rows of areolæ at the widest part. In this group, *G. angulata* Heid. can be separated by absence of spines from back of vertex along inner orbits, and probably the genus should be primarily divided on this character. *G. solani* Heid. has the paranota wider and more angulate than either *tiliae* or *amorphæ*, and the hood conspicuously higher than median carina. *G. amorphæ* in some ways is intermediate between *solani* and *tiliae*. The hood is higher than median carina, but not so much as in *solani*, and in agreement with that species the apical angle of the discoidal area is at the outer side. In *tiliae* the hood is lower than the median carina and the apical angle of discoidal area is about median. Counting the maximum number of rows of areoles in the paranota and discoidal areas, these three species have respectively: *tiliae*, 4, 7; *solani*, 5, 5; and *amorphæ* 3 and 5.